REACTION IN ROME.

SERIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REHABILI-TATION OF THE JESUITS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ROME, September 3.

A most serious and unexpected crisis has occurred, which has caused much alarm and distrees to all who are interested either in the welfare of Italy or in the interests of International Catholicism. In my letters to THE TRIBUNE I have drawn attention to the liberal tendencies of the present Pope, and to the fact that he was directing the Church in an unmistakable manner toward s reconciliation with the State. The personal symnathies not only of the Holy Father but also of all his entourage have lain in this direction, and the Italian Government has shown in every way its anxiety to respond thereto so as to bring about the modus rivendi which is so necessary for the welfare of both. All hopes thereof are now at an end, and the remaining years of Leo XIII's Papacy will be distinguished by an antagenism to the State and a general intelerance more remarkable than that of

his predecessor. This sudden right-about-face dates from the recent dangerous illness of the Pontiff, and the wildest rumors have been current in Rome on the subject. The general betief among the people-a belief sufficiently wide-spread to have been embedied in an editorial article of The London Times-is that the Pope's recent indisposition was due to poison administered by the Jesuits; and that his new line of policy is the price at which he was able to procure the autidote which they alone could supply. Without attaching credence to the report, it should be borne in mind that the history of the Popes cent ins several instances of Pontiffs who have either been terrorized or put to death by the poison of the Jesuits, who never fail to recall to mind their motto, "The end justifies the means." At any rate some very serious occurrence must indeed have taken place to bring about so radical a change in the unbending character of the Holy Father, and judging by the results. the only interpretation possible is that the aged and sickly Pontiff has been by some means or other frightened into submission to the Intransigeant Catholic

The results in question are as tollows: Within three days of the recovery from his illness, the Pope issued a bull re-establishing all the privileges, immunities, exceptions and indulgences formerly accorded to the "Society of Jesus," and declaring null and void all documents which his predecessors have ever written against toe order. The fact that Lee XIII. restores the order to what it was in the days of its supreme power is more than enough to paralyze all hopes of a peaceful determination of the conflict between the Vatican and the Quirinal. For the Jesuits constitute the belligerent element of Catholicism and are thoroughly "intransigeant" on the subject of the temporal power of the world escaping from the control of the Church. By the mere force of circumstances the Jesuits and the State must continue on terms of uncompromising hostility. Nor has this been long it asserting itself. The bull in question was quickly followed by an order from Cardinal Monaco, the Grand Penitentiary of the Holy Inquisition, prohibiting all Roman Cathories in Italy from taking any part in the elections or politics of the country. Now it must not be forgotten that to the mass of the Italians the Church gives guidance in the affairs of private life, and their morality and education

lesiastical colleges, one of which is for Catholic students, to be built in the

ANOTHER MODEL TENEMENT.

SUCCESS OF THE IMPROVED DWELLINGS.

THE NEW BUILDING THAT MR. CUTTING IS PUTTING UP IN FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ground was broken last week at Fourteenthat, and Avenue-U for the new block of model tenement houses which are to be erected there by William B Cutting, president of the Improved Dwelling Association, and his brother, R Fulton Cutting. This taking is the outgrawth of Mr. Cutting's experience with the big tenements at Pirst-ave, and Seventy-second-at. which were put up by the association air years ago at a They were built to provide cheery and thoroughly healthful homes for working people, who were only asked to pay ren snough to return a fair interest on the capital in vested. The building was finished in October, 1881. Ail the rooms were occupied in a short time, and notwitistanding the enmisy of tenement-house owners In the neighborhood and the strict rules concerning cleaviness and prompt payment of rent, the demand for apartments has been greater than the supply. average monthly rent is \$3.50 a month for each room. Sometimes not one of the satire 21s apartments ha been empty, and now, at the dull time of the year, only night are vacant. The investment has paid a steady fearly income of 5 per cout, and the property itself has doubled in value in consequence of the improvements

made in the neighborhood, due largely to the presence Having satisfied himself that good buildings for poor people could be made to yield a fair interest, Mr. Cutting his protner decided to put up one on their own account. The site of the proposed structure is 114 by It occupies the southeast corner of the block. The frontages are 114 feet on the avenue and 88 feet or The irontages are 114 feet on the avenue and 88 feet on the street. The building will be six stories high and the five tenome t floors will contain forty-five three-room and twenty-five two-room apartments. Of these every single room will open upon the avenue, the street, or on a court-yard ir the rear, fifty-one feet long by thirty-six feet broad. The architect's plans show that the structure will be thrity-six feet deep on both avenue and attest, but the Fourteenth-st. Front will also have an extension running back about thirty-six feet, between which and the avenue front will be the court-yard.

The two main entrances and stairways on Avenue-C and Fourteenth-st will be wholy freproof. Broad windows at each landing of the stairways will prevent that darkness of the halls so common in apartment houses. There will be eight closets on each floor arranged so as to have abundant ventilation. Each floor

will be provided with at least two dumb-waiter lifts and a number of ash shoots. The courts will be pared with apphalt and the roof will be covered with the same material, affording an agreeable promenade in the summer weather. By a careful atrangement in regard to draughts the windows in the hallways will cool and ventilate as well as lighten these passages and prevent them from being receptacles of vile odors.

The rents of the apartments will be made as low as a reasonable return upon the \$100,000 invested will allow. It is not, however, Mr. Cutting's purpose, nor that of the association, so much to make rents lower as it is to give poor people superior accommodations for their money, though both these objects have been attained to a certain extent thus fat. The main object of the enterprise, aside from its business features, is to create such a demand among the poore classes for better living rooms that landlords will be compelled to offer more conveniences for the same rents, and also insist upon greater order and neatness in their buildings. On account of the difference if the value of real estate the rents of these apartments will probably be a little higher than those in the association's building in Seventy-second-st. It is estimated that they will be about a dollar a room more. The two-room apartments will let for s8 or 80 a month and those having four Seventy seconds. It is estimated that they will be about a dollar a room more. The two-room apartments will let for \$80 r \$9 a month and those having four rooms from \$14 to \$17, an average of \$450 s room. There will be eight stores, with living rooms attached, on the ground floor. C. C. Haight is the architect.

SUMMER CHANGES IN THE CITY. SURPRISES FOR RETURNING NEW-YORKERS.

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT WILL GREET THEIR

mering and is now returning to the city in flocks and Hariborg, Frankfort and a banking house in Berlin with droves will find that even the time of his short vaca- an income large enough to assure him a confortable life tion has been filled with changes in the city.

In no part of the metropolis is the transformation more those with whom he came in contact. Everybody speaks marked than in Fifth-ave. Matthew Baird has been making his way through that thoroughfare with tranquil deliberation. The bulk of the new pavement between Fifty-ninth and Twenty-eighth sts. laid, but Mr. Baird has thus far neglected to remove a good deal of rubbish which has in the gutters and interferes with of his nouse for the New-England States and when he vehicles, while piles of stones still encumber the sidewalk between Fifty-ninth and Fortieth sts. Just now the home-comer may stop a moment to witness the of the Hotel Brunswick, an operation

which passers-by are watching with interest.

The ante-deluvian frame vehicle called a stage is still bounding and leaping up and down the avenue. Russell more in Massachusetts and not quite so much in Maine. Sage, one of the directors of the Transportation Company, says that the new stages will probably delight the gaze of Fifth-ave, in October. Others say that Contractor Baird's paving will be the controlling force in settling that question.

great number of signs on residences bearing the words: to pay for anything they order. You cannot stop "To lease for a long term of years," "To rent for whiskey drinking by Prohibition law, because there are business purposes," and like indications that insatiable so many people who drink liquor that they are sure to trade is eneroaching more and more upon the brown- secure the nullification of the law. Under Prohibition stone mansions. At Forty-sixth-st., close by the Wind- the sales are made secretly and quietly but just as surely sor Hotel, a handsome house has been made over into a sounder any other law." shop. Trade this fall seems determined to get into the Mr. Fisk called my att Avenue as far up as the drug-store at Forty-seventh-st., under Prohibition which is not without instruction. which is high-water mark at present. At Thirtythird-st, a well-known importer of Hungarian wines has | will always be at least one or more towns where drinking placarded in huge letters the fronts of four houses, an- is winked at and where a saloon may be established and nouncing that these-two of them including the Mariborough-will be made into a " large and commodious " hotel. This announcement seems to have created a panic that the very place where Probibition should be most in this block and across the way among residents, for every private house-of which only a few remain—hears drinking men from the entire county will flock to this the legend showing that "the spirit of trade place as o'ten as possible and it becomes a regular rumhas stabled the fair spirit of beauty to the heart," as a hole. Strangers going into a State and visiting such a quizzical New-Yorker puts it. The citizen who loves county seat get an impression concerning Prohibition Fifth-ave, as a street of stately nomes will be touched and its workings that is anything but complimentary to with sorrow as he witnesses these irresistible inrowls of that State or to Prohibition. They see drunken men by

stone while the house is being subjected to a general

A CONVINCING AEGUMENT.
From The Hearliess Washington Critic.
During one of Semator Van Wyck's canvesses in New
York state for Congress, long before he ever though of
being a Senator from Nebraska, and when he was not sy
handsome as he is now, he was Walking along a country
road to a farm house, which he meta small man and a
big woman, evidently husband and wife, or wife and

big woman, evidently normal must and, as you picase. "Good morning," he said, with candidate cordiality. "Good morning," responded the woman, crowding her husband to the rear. "Seen any candidates around lately?" continued Van

Wyck, Jokingiy.

"More'n the dogs kin bark at," responded the woman.
Have you seen one they call Van Wyck!"
No, but I hearn tell on him, an'my husban' here,
kinder wants ter vate fer him," she said, jerking her

"Ahr" and the candidate smiled.

"Yes; but I don't think he will. I've got my mind or "Hut, mada'n." remonstrated the candidate, "way york for" with the wants to "well, I sin't nave."

don't you want him to vote for the man he wants to vote for?"

Well, I ain't never saw Van Wrek an I saw the other man, an he suits me, an I calk hate ez I don't think my hisband here will vote fer Van Wyek."

"You say, madam, you never saw Van Wyek!"

"Note z I remember."

"Well, madam, I'm Van Wyek," and the speaker straightened himself up as straight as the natural circumstances would permit.

"Land sakes!" she extraimed "so you are Van Wyek!"
and she looked him over from head to loot very carefully. "Well now I know he'd vote fer the other man."

The canciblate tried to arcue, but she wouldn't listen and hurried away taking her husband along.

JOHNNY'S AMBITION. From The Pitizburg Disputch.

Do you go to school, Johnny I' inquired a lady.

Yes'm."
And do you study hard I"

"Yes'm."
"I suppose you want to be a great man when you

grow up!".
"Yes man to you think you'll be f"
"I know what I'm goin' to be."
"What is it, Johnuy! Tell me."
"I'm goin' to be the man that wears the big fur hat and throws the stick around in front of the band."

LISZUS LAST WORDS. LISZUS LAST WORDS.

From The Nuncteenth Century.

How generous and kind Liszu's heart was may be exemplified by his last intelligible words. In a conscious interval be begged Madame Wagner to send a certain sum of money to —— one of his many pupils, who had written to him imploring his assistance. His daughter assured him that she would see to it. "Ich werde es illin schop schicken." "I will send it to him in due course." "Nein, nein," was his answer; "nicht schop—gleich! Er brancat es!" "No, no, not in due course; but immediately. He needs it."

TALK OF THE HOUR

WHAT IS HEARD AT SARATOGA.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDEDT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA. Sept. 18 .- I have heard here ome little gossip about Henry Villard's return to this country. He has rented an office ie the Mills Building, it seems, and will appear there towards the close of October, or early in November I am told that he has always had strong friends among the Hamburg and Frankfort bankers and syndicates operating in English and American securities. zation of each pool. If they are operating in a given in the possession in this central organization and the central management on which they are entitled to a share in the ownership and the proceeds of the investment commensurate with the amounts they have invested. There may thus be small investors all over the These syndicates require talented representatives in any country where they are making investhas an immense wealth of information with reference to The New-Yorker who has been away sum- I understand, several of the wealthy syndicates in

The discussion of temperance and prohibition which is going on among the politicians at the present time made me listen with interest to a Kentuckian with whom I was chatting to-day. He is a Mr. Fisk who represents a large distillery in Louisville. He has charge of the sales had told me this fact I expressed my surprise that a dis-Prohibition States. He replied: "Why, we make large breaking up the asphalt pavement in sales all through New-England in spite of their Probibition laws. Frohibition does not effect the drinking of liquor, but only the manner) in which it is sold. I sell 1,000 barrels of whiskey a year in Vermont, as much year It is not difficult or dangerous to sell whiskey in business, as a rule, are men who have got mones enough to protect themselves against the law, The most startling change in Fifth-ave, just now is the who know what they are doing and who are able

with satisfaction of his returning prosperity.

Mr. Fisk called my attention to a feature of social life Said he: " in any county in a Prohibition State there run without danger to the proprietor. This is generally The upper twin Vanderbilt house at Fifty secondst, has its northern approach covered with they become disgusted with Prohibition and declare it to timber, while planks protect the sidewalk. This is to prevent inducy to the valuable whiskey can well afford to have a few States like Kansas.

Section in the state of the matrix of the ma

Lewis Lewis, of Vancouver's Island, about the seas industry, and he gave no some points about the preparation of the skins for the in wearing apparel. When first taken from the animal they little resemble the warm, clossy and uniform surface which they presen ipon the streets of the great cities in winter time. they are dyed and cured the skins are of a light brown polor and generally full of sand. In the process of making them valuable the fleshy side is pared it is no thicker than paper. The long hairs are tuen pulled out and the fur is dyed. The cost of the article consists principally in the labor thacts expended on the egin. The dying and finishing are all done in London and have never been attempted in this country with

omplete success. Dr. L. A. Dibble, a former resident of Michigan who is here, tracried a cousin of President Cleveland. He is of medium size and heavy build, with a large head of the German type, black beard and sharp black eyes. He formerly lived in Paw Paw, Michigan, but removed from there to St. Louis and then to New-York, where after some preparatory studies he went abroad for further study, and since his return has travelled over the country, remaining for only a few weeks in one place In discussing with me some phases of the practice it came out that it cost him over \$15,000 for his instruction in Europe, and that when he had completed his atudies there he considered himself only on the threshold of knowledge. In his opinion there is nothing certain in medicine. Said he: "When a physician is called in he gives a prescription, but nine times out of ten he is unable to predict what the result of its application will be. He does not know what the effect of the remedy he prescribed will be on the constitution of his patient or on the peculiar condition of his health and mind. He must go it blind until he finis out what his remelles will do. If they work all right, well and good. If not, he must vary them until he finds something that seems to act right. Meanwhile the patient dies or gets well and the doctor gets the credit in either event. In surgery 11 a different. There a man can generally know what he

There is another thing which causes a physician to operate in the dark, and that is because of the adultera-tion of drugs and the difficulty in procuring the exact preparation of a prescription. Dr. Dionie said on this subject: "There is not one man in ten in the drug business to-day who is competent to put up a Louis Galaten?

Brother Jonathan—Yes, siree; you will have to get up early in the morning if you want to make crafts that will beat ours.

"Well, Brother Jonathan, if my navy was like yours, I'd cultivate speed, too."—[Omaha World.]

Prescription in plain terms and are then able to get of the dry bones when congregate there." prescription. I am so well assured of this fact

the drugs pure, you may stand some chance of getting the effect you desire in making the prescription, but the adulteration has gone to such a point that in three-fourths of the drug stores of the county the most simple prescriptions are quite likely to be spoiled in compound-ing."

the effect you desire in making the prescription, but the admiteration has gone to such a point that in three admiteration has gone to such a point that in three fourths of the arg stores of the county in amount of the property of the state of the county in amount of the property of the state in the operations of the mind. I can sive you a simple instance which will show you what I mean. Ween I was in England I was called upon to prescribe for a country gentleman. The man had accommissed occurrently the own surrewiness and thought a great deal of of the country of the country in the country of the country of the country in the man had accommissed the property by his own surrewiness and thought a great deal of of the country of the

place as o'ten as possible and it becomes a regular rumhole. Strangers going into a State and visiting such a
scounty seat get an impression concerning Probibition
and its workings that is anything but complimentary to
that State or to Probibition. They see dranken men by
the scores, in such contrast with the cities in other States
throughout the country where ilipear is soid oponly that
the become disgusted with Probibition and declare it to
be a failure, whether it is or not. The manufacturers of
whiskey can well afford to have a few States like Kansas,
Maine and Vermont constantly under Probibition, but
violating Probibition laws, meroly for the sake of this
colueational influence upon the country."

Politicians here watch the progress of Governor Hill's
trip through New-York with more than ordinary interest,
because they distinctly understand it to be a part of the
move on the Presidency in 1888. The comments upon
it are as varied as the new who make them. I heard
one man say to-day that he thought Hill was making
a fool of himself in trying so transparently to secure the
support of the farmers while another equally serious
person declared that Hill was getting the support of
every Democrat in the State and that by less Grover
Cleveland would be the only man in the State in favor

I be carried that Hill was getting the support of
every Democrat in the State and that by less Grover
Cleveland would be the only man in the State in favor

the first place, you cut the last figure from the given number on the avenue and divide the remainter by two; then you add a certain number, which varies according to the avenue, and you have the street. For instance, to find 450 first-aven, I cut off the zero and divided the 48 by 2, giving 24. To this I added 9, and I knew that 450 was near Thirty-turd-at. If the number had been below 400 I should have added 9, and I knew that 450 was near Thirty-turd-at. If the number had been below 400 I should have added 10.

Now, if you'll make a note of these figures you'll often save yourself and friends a good deal of trouble Always remember to cut the last figure from the number on the avenue and to divide the remainder by two. Then if the place is on Avenue D add 3; Avenue B below 200 add 2, above 200 add 3. Avenue B below 200 add 2, above 200 add 3. Avenue B below 200 add 4, above 200 add 3. Third-ave, below 400 add 4, above 200 add 3. Third-ave, below 400 add 4, between 400 and 500 add 9, above 500 add 6, above 500 add 6, above 500 add 6, above 500 add 6, second-ave, below 400 add 4, between 400 and 500 add 9, above 500 add 6, second-ave, below 400 add 4, above 400 add 5, above 500 add 5; Seventheave, below 400 add 4, between 400 and 500 add 5, above 500 add 5; Seventheave, below 400 add 12, above 500 add 13. Third-ave, below 400 add 12, above 600 add 13. Third-ave, below 400 add 12, above 500 add 13. Third-ave, below 400 add 12, above 600 add 13. Third-ave, below 500 add 12, above 600 add 13. Third-ave, below 500 add 12, above 600 add 13. Third-ave, below 500 add 14, above 600 add 15. Paste that in your flat and rottly be on good terms with New Yours.

But that the thrus the New Yours.

But that the thrus with the remainler and taffx 5. Of course this last rule is of

THE OLD GENTLEMAN'S COFFEE,

THE OLD GENTLEMAN'S COFFEE,

From The Boston Record.

An honored and eiderly member of the Bostor bar, who is very fond of boating, is the possessor of a little sloop in which he makes venturous veryages to distant parts frequently going as far as Rockport in one direction and Duxbury in the other. He always takes with him whom they can go his two some-one a young business man, and the other a dawning light of the law. They sail the boat themserves, and the bors serve as cooks. They find the oil gentleman's taste easy enough to please except in the matter of coffee.

When the party sailed this summer the old gentleman started in on life usual comparints about the coffee. It wasn't strong enough. The boys made it stronger. Still the old man complained about the watery stuff that the boys furnished him.

"It seems to me that I can never teach you boys how to make coffee!" sail he.

The next morning one of the boys said:

"How would it do, Jim to leave the old grounds in the pot, and try the effect of that on the governor?"

"cood enough; let's try it."

They tried it, and when the old gentleman drank his coffee, he exchained!"

"An, this is better, boys! Perhaps I shall get you so

colled, he exclaimed:

Ah, this is better, boys! Perhaps I shall get you so you can make colled after all.

They never cleaned out the pot after that, and the old

They never decaused out the pot a test that you man kept exchaining:
"But the old gendeman drank his codes alone,
Finally, toward the end of the trip, one of the young men said at table one morning:
"How do you think it would do, father, to leave the grounds in the codes pot for once!"
Never do in the world, "said be. "T would spoil the codes, of course."

WALLS RISING IN BROADWAY

A GLANCE AT THE NEW BUILDINGS. SOME PEATURES OF THE NEW STRUCTURES BE-

TWEEN THE BATTERY AND CENTRAL PARK. Some notable new buildings are going up in Broadway, representing a total value of twelve or lifteen millions of dollars. Several of them will be fine examples of modern architecture and of modern devices for comfort and convenience. All, it is scarcely necessary to say, are to be employed for purposes of business profit in one shape or Some will be devoted entirely to small offices for professional men; others will be bachelor apartment houses; others will be built expressly for studios; one of them will be used for a private family hotel; while others are under way for the purpose of accommodating the demands of the various trades which centre in their neighborhood. A few are being built with scant regard for cost and with every regard for the comfort of tenants and for artistic effect. When the Equitable Life Assurance Society's colossal structure is finished, occupying the entire front of a Broadway block, from Cedar to Pine sts., in the thickest of the business life of New-York, it will be one of the inest business structures on the American continent. The estate of Herman D. Aldrich, represented by Spencer Aldrich, is spending \$1,509,000 on a large ten-story edifice at Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Broadway running through to Trinity place. Near Madison, Square, upon the southeast corner of Broadway and Twentieth-st., Robert and Ogden Goelet are building a structure noticable for its substantial strength and simple beauty. D. H. McAlpin, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, has nearly completed an elaborate edifice which is to be fitted up for bachelors' apartments and studies, on the corner Broadway site at Thirty-third-st., while three blocks further on Louis L. Todd, the proprietor of the family hotel, the Vendome, encouraged by his success there, is laying the foundations for a still larger hotel, to be called the

Grosvenor House. These are among the finer examples of arenttectural skill which are soon to ornament Broadway, but in addition to them many changes in old buildings, of so radical a nature as largely to affect their general appearance and character, are taking place. The Washington Building at No. 1 Broadway, looking out upon the Battery and the wide stretch of Bay beyond, and standing upon a memorable site, is being completed in accordance with the original designs. Two additional stories and an elaborate cornice are being placed upon it, elevating it far above adjoining structures. A elevating it far above adjoining structures. A view from the top of the Washington Building in its completed state embraces an immense area of land and water and is extremely pictures, inc. The whole of New-York City lies before the observer, with the reaches of river, the one dying away in the distance, the other melting into the Sound, Staten Island and the two bays, the lower one joining the ocean at the point of the Hook, are

plainty visible. TWO HUGE STRUCTURES IN LOWER BROADWAY. Just above the Washington Building is the enclosure at Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Broadway, where the trowel and the derrick are rapidly converting great masses of stone into a massive edince. The basement and the first story have already been put up, and Spencer Aldrich, who represents the estate of Herman D. Aldrich as the agent, and under whose daily supervision the work is being done, hopes that it will be ready for use by May 1. It will occupy 80 feet of the valuable front of Broadway and will run 200 feet deep through to Trinity place. An army of workmen is now busily raising block upon block, and it seems to make a fresh leap skyward every day. The front of the basement will be of Oxford bluestone, which is in color a rich handsome blue. The first and second stories will show a front of Portage, Wyoming, bluestone, much lighter in shade than the heavy stones it will rest upon, and the upper stories to the tenth will be made of brick with finely worked terracotta trimmings. The building will contain 250 rooms and will be lighted with electricity.

Samuel Borrowe, the second vice-president of the Equitable Society, began the work of tearing down the old structures adjoining its building last May. Already their ruins have been removed and the new edifice is well on its way toward completion. By next May it will be ready to receive its tenants, and will represent an expenditure of \$3,000,000. It will have a Broadway front of 166 feet. The one entrance will be a large archway directly in the centre of the block, built of grante. There will be ten big windows on each floor on the Broadway side. The court will be covered with a broadway side. The court will be covered with a tesselated marble floor with an area of 5,000 square feet. It will be fitted up with booths, where everything that a down-town business man could require, from a bit of twine to a Stock Exchange ticker, will be offered for sale. Sodawater footbase backet above the footbase backet above. water fountains, barber shops, baths, telegraph, telephone, cable and messenger offices, news agencies and travelling agencies, package rooms, and all the remirements of a general bazar will be found available. Ten elevators will be in constant use. The Equitable Society intends to occupy the floors of the new building corresponding to those it now uses in the old, and will connect its apartments with a bridge across the central court.

FOR BUSINESS AND FOR BACHELORS. The new stores which are being erected for Robert and Ogden Goelet upon what was once a part of the Goelet farm, at Broadway and Twentieth-st., will be an important improvement in that part of Broadway. The building will occupy almost a square area, being 100 feet wide and 105 feet deep. Brick and granite are the chief materials. Three of the six stories are in the air already. McKim, Meade & White, the architects. have adopted a sort of Italian Renaissance style of architecture, though carefully preserving at the same time their own individuality of design. The building stands well back from the street and a noticeable feature is a round corner which was extremely difficult to mould. The Cornells, who furnished the iron, were obliged to make a special moulding for all the metal employed on this corner. No two inches of space in the curve are alike. The entrance will be supported by two columns of polished granite. A heavy projecting granite cornice will surround the educe at the top, with a frieze of delicately moulded brick work beneath it. The main staircase will be of marble. The building will cost the Messrs. Goelet, not counting the land, at least \$250,000.

"The Alpine" is the name carved above the top to the pew hasheler, anartment house.

"The Alpine" is the name carved above the entrances to the new bachelor apartment house owned by D. H. McAlpin at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-st. The first two stories are built of Wyoming Vailey bluestone, and the rest, reaching to eight stories, are built of brick. It is nearly finished and will be filled almost on the day it opens. There will be nearly 200 rooms and the top floor will be used for artists studies. Mr. MAclpin has had several ofters from notel managers to lease the building for hotel purposes, but he has refused them.

HOTELS IN UPPER BROADWAY.

The Grosvenor House, so-called because it will stand at Thirty-sixth-st and Broadway on what was once the Grosvenor estate, will be a big and costly building. Its proprietor, Louis L. Todd, the owner also of the Hotel Vendome, has had a previously a curbstone broker. He did so well in his lowly sphere that he soon branched out. He is said to have made a mint of money just after the panic of 1873, and he did not tride with fortune's affections. He stowed his money away in real estate, and as an experiment a few years ago he built the Hotel Vendome, and tried the plan of leasing the rooms for a year and boarding his tenants. The Grosvenor House, only the bare foundations of which are now laid, is the outcome of his success. It will occupy 145 feet in Broadway and 139 feet in Thirty-sixth-st., will be six stories in height with a round tower on the corner, and will have nearly 200 rooms. The materials will be brick and terra-cotta and it will cost Mr. Todd, land and all, about \$1,000,000.

At the southwest corner of Forty-second-st. and

At the southwest corner of Forty-second-st. and Broadway a conspicuous work of regeneration is going on. The building is among the few in that part of the town which survived the widening of Broadway in 1870, losing thereby, however, some twenty teet of its eastern end. This and subsequent changes had so impaired its value for business purposes that the present owners, the estate of Charles A. Coc, are now entirely overhauling it. Portions of the Forty-second-st wall have been taken down and an iron and plate-glass front is substituted. Internally the house has been entirely reboilt. The property has been leased to H. C. Bowers and Romer Gillis, who have christened it "The Lafayette" and will run it as a hotel. Mr. Gillis was for many years with the Gilsey House. Under the architectural direction of Charence B. Cutler about \$30,000 has been spent for structural improvements, and as much more will be baid for decoration and fixtures. The Sturtevant House has also undergone marked changes, all of which will not be completed before October 4. A new bar-room and cafe has been built fronting on Broadway, and the plumbing, painting, freecoing and furnishing

throughout the house have all been renewed. Electricity will be used for lighting purposes. Altogether about \$100,000 is being expended to

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE.

THE WEEK IN THE NORTH WOODS.

PROSPECT HOUSE, UPPER SARANAC, Sept. 17. The record of the President's daily life for the past week consists of nothing more than the usual trivial incidents which make up existence at an extremely secluded resort. There have been no receptions and ne long excursions, the important events being two or three not very successful hunts and one or two fishing trips. It seems to be the height of Mr. Cleveland's vacation ambition to do and say just as little as possible. He came up here late to avoid the crowd, and though last week, they did it so rapidly as to give the impresbeen more visitors at the inn this year, who came for the avowed purpose of "seeing the President," than last season. Probably Mrs. Cleveland's presence has much to do with this; she seems to be more interesting to the curious public than is the President. The party eadeavor to avoid scruting by coming late to their meals, and sight-seeers really trouble them very little. After a meal the President wanders into the parior and chate pleasantly with the guests who happen to be there. He is a favorite with the children and the shall boys take great interest in discussing the important matter of fishing with him.

"Did you have any luck to-day, Mr. Cleveland ?" " Not much, Benny."

"I guess your balt wasn't good." "Oh yes, the bait was all right, but somehow the fish

Dr. Wood's congenial society has been lacking since

Friday last, he having returned to Albany, but the President and party still spend most of their time at their As the result of all his hunting trips the President has

killed one deer. The head is being mounted by the Sar-anac Lake taxtdermist, H. H. Miner, and will be ready to grace the White House in a couple of weeks. The antiers are small, not more than fifteen inches across. Two heads are being stuffed for Dr. Ward, one of which is very small, the horns not measuring over six inches across. The antiers of the President's deer are furred, which indicates that the new growth of horns was just beginning. Miner's establishment by the way, is an extremely interesting place wherein one can see a stuffed congregation of nearly all the birds and beasts that inhabit the wilderness. Mr. Miner stuffed a bear last winter which had been killed on election day, and was considered to be about twentyfive years old and the largest ever caught in the Adiron dacks. It was mounted on its hind legs, and stood seven feet high.

When the dwellers on the Upper Saranac are not hunting or fishing lounging is the proper occupation. A favorite amusement for the gentlemen is to wander down to Dr. Ward's boathouse and shoot at beer bottles, Although President Cleveland has not yet abandoned deer hunting to shoot at lager bottles he seems quite interested in this exciting sport, and is usually on hand.

Requests from one or two photographers to photograph the President have been refused. There is of course considerable danger from amateurs in the art who have been more numerous through the region this year than heretofore. In 1881, when Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the Presidency, he spent several weeks on the Upper Saranae. At the hotel was a gentleman from Hartford, who was an enthusiast in amateur photography. He was very anxious to get a picture of the Democratic standard-bearer, and watched for several days, but found no opportunity. At length, noticing that Mr. Cleveland usually went out from the boat house with his guide about a certain hour in the morning, he arranged his camera to rake, the doorway. yet be almost unseen, and holding the tube, stoot promi-nently in the foreground himself. Soon Mr. Cleveland wandered out, and greeted the supposed idler with Hello, what have you got there I'

"A rather curious little instrument, Gevernor; wouldn't you like to see it work !"

The future President assented, and even before he did his picture had been taken, Mr. Cieveland was not at all displeased, and a good photograph of him in boating costume with his guide in the background was the result.

After his poor lack at fishing during the early days of his stay here, the President gave up that aport, but as the trout season closed on the fifteenth, Rueelay was devoted to fishing and with very fair success. The President caught without doubt a number of fine dan.

Mrs. Caverand was present at the parior service on Sunday, and one could not but be impressed with her devottand carross manner. The parior water his service was held is a long but not large room. At one end is a plano about when were grouped the young people who formed the choir. In front of them was the dergyman. Mrs. Cleveland at midway in the room and read the responses. When the familiar hymns were sung Mrs. Cleveland's clear soprano arose in earnest expression, and evidently the service was no hallow form.

The President did not attend divine service, but instead spent the morning on the porch hear the office,

The President did not attend divine service, but instead spent the morning on the porcel near the office, chatting with Colonel James, of Ordensburg, and one or two other congenia frichits. He has not attended sunday service since he has been at the lim. When at Lake Placid over Sunday the party did not attend church there.

The feminine portion of the community at the Innaems to find some occupation each day, but then everybody here acquires the act of doing nothing gracefully. Mrs. Cleveland has won the admiration of all. She has the rare taient of being pleasantly familiar with every

body here acquires the act of doing nothing gracefully. Mrs. Cleveland has won the admiration of all. She has the rare talent of being pleasantly familiar with every one of those whom she meets in daily intercourse at the line and yet never losing her dignity and sense of the position she occupies. She plays with the children, cats philopolans with the young men (and by the way they have never been able to catch her, though dying to do so) and runs about with the young latice, but in whatever sport she is employed there is never lost a grain of the great respect in which she is sheld. It is pleasant to see the hearty way with which she enters into all the simple uncidents that the day produces. Her favorites among the young hades are Miss Cutier, of Boston, Miss Belo and Miss James. With them tennis is a favorite game, and Mrs. Cleveland played on Saturday for the first time. There were not many people about and the day was perfect, so Mrs. Cleveland consented to play, and this was hailed with delight by the young ladics. Mrs. Cleveland work a dark brown dress, her usual lounging costume, and light felt teents hat trimmed with a broad black sitk band. The game was a hailes double. Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Jeannette Belo, damphier of Colonal Belo, of the Gulercion News, played arainst Miss Jrmes and Miss Cutler. The wife of the President was now slowing a proficiency in athletics greater than most young ladics boast after a winter of social gayety. She served swifty "underhand," returned well, and after some good playing the mistress of the Walts House and her partner vanquished their opponents. Mrs. Cleveland entered bearthy hot the game, and emphasized her own good strokes or poor ones with the usual feminion "On"s," "On, my"s and "On, dears."

After dinner Mrs. Cleveland and the young ladies and my played that time-bonored game of "mambiety per." On rainy days reading, fancy-work or cards beguine the time. In his wanderings the President does not fee the attendants and in some cases seems to regard the honey

on rainy days reading, fancy-work or cards beginse the time.

In his wanderings the President does not fee the attendants, and in some cases seems to regard the hours of his presence as anticient reward. The guide who rowed the party about Lake Placid shift has week that ne was still waiting for his pay.

These points are, of course, of great interest to the natives, and one story in this line has gone at through the region. It is said that when Mr. Cleveland was bere in the year of the campaign great preparations were made at Paul Smith's to receive the Governor and candidate. At the hotel was a hunchback who filled the ardious office of beli-boy with signal ability. He was a bright boy, and hearing of Mr. Cleveland's approach, he stationed himself at the porch prepared to brush the gubernatorial clothing. Mr. Cleveland's approach, he stationed himself at the porch prepared to brush the gubernatorial clothing. Mr. Cleveland duly arrived, descended from the carriage and was brushed. Putting his hand his his pocket he extracted a nickel and gave it to the wisider of the brush. Having expected a quarter at least from such an existed a nickel and gave it to the wisider of the brush. Having expected a quarter at least from such as existed a nickel and gave it to the wisider of the brush. Having expected a quarter at least from such as existed an existed an existed an existed the process of the brush. Having expected a quarter at least from such as existed as few process of the brush. Having expected a quarter at least from such as existed as least from the first person, the boy looked in automishment from the five cent piece in his open hand, and then said slowly:

"Perhaps—perhaps you think I came up here for my health."

Catarrh

Is frequently an indication of a Scrafulous taint in the sym singular career in New-York. He once ran a tem. Ayer's Sarsaparilla parifies the blood, and thus restores bucket shop" near Wall-st., having been health to the affected membranes. It also stops the nanscons catarrhal discharges, and prevents the infection from reaching the lungs and stomach. Cata-th should be troated as a blood

I suffered for years from chronic Catarrh. My appetite was very poor, and I felt miserably. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sar. sapartila, of which I have now taken five bottles. has disappeared, and I am growing strong and stout; my

Susan L. W. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Masa. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Propaged by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Drnggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

